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The People's Press.

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ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

Knight Wm. P. ORMSBY,

Before the Members and Guests of Salem Lodge No. 18, K. of P., on the evening of February 21st, 1877.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

By the unanimous voice of my fellow members of Salem Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, I have been chosen to address you, on this anniversary evening, relative to the history and objects of our order.

And while I am deeply sensible of the fact that an exponent far more worthy of them and acceptable to you, might have been chosen, I bow before the over-pointing hand of duty, sincerely hoping that zeal will be allowed to atone for all the short-comings of one who looks for more from your indulgence than his own merit.

My purpose is not to bring you by any tedious process back through the dim and dusty pages of history, but to ask you to follow while, with rapid glance, we examine the earliest record of a Society, whose members were drawn and bound together by links of the self same nature and for the self same ends as those which bind into one common brotherhood the men in whose honor we are assembled here to-night.

Pythagoras, the founder of the Pythagorean Society was born in Samos, an island of the Aegean Sea, a mile off the coast of Asia Minor, about the year 570 B. C., the precise date is uncertain, but all authorities agree that he flourished in the time of Polycrates and Tarquinius Superbus, 540 and 510 B. C.

He was a disciple of Pherecydes, Thales, and other renowned philosophers.

In order to complete his education he traveled extensively, and is said to have visited Egypt, India and all the other important countries of the then known world, and to have been initiated into the mysteries of each.

His travels extended over a period of nearly thirty years, during which, it is believed, he matured the plans which he afterwards carried into action.

On his return to his native island he found it unfitted for his purpose on account of the tyranny established there by Polycrates.

He therefore quitted Samos, and after visiting various cities eventually settled in Croton, a town of Southern Italy.

It was but a short time after his arrival that he had acquired an extended reputation for his learning and exemplary conduct, and exercised an unbounded influence over the inhabitants of Croton as well as the neighboring States.

It was here that he established the famous Pythagorean Society. Of the international workings of this Society little or nothing is known from the fact that all that was taught and done was kept a profound secret from the outside world.

The greatest care was exercised in the admission of members, none being admitted until after striot tests and long periods of probation.

In the war between Croton and Sybaris the Pythagoreans fell victims to the fury of a rabble, and the house in which were assembled nearly all the leaders of the Society, was set on fire where they perished in the flames.

From this time the Society ceased as a political order, but as a philosophical and religious sect it continued to exist until about 300 B. C., when it gradually died out.

Their moral teachings were of the purest and most spiritual kind. Virtue was regarded as an approximation to the Deity. Self restraint, sincerity, and purity of heart were especially commended, conscientiousness and uprightness, in the affairs of life were their distinguishing characteristics.

The result of the whole system seems to have been an unbounded reverence of the members, for the founder of their order, and the establishment among the members of an elevated tone of character, and extreme attachment to each other.

But what further proof do we need of the exalted practices of this Society than the influence it exerted upon its members.

Fortunately an account of the friendship of those noble Pythagoreans, Damon and Pythias, has come down to us at this late day to teach us a lesson of brotherly love.

It appears that for some years previous to 405 B. C. Syracuse was a democracy, and under this free and popular government, Pythias occupied a position in the army, and Damon in the Senate. Through artifice and treachery Dionysius overthrew the democracy and made himself absolute ruler.

Damon used his influence, against the high-handed measures of Dionysius, but ineffectually, as Dionysius had bought over the majority of the army and the Senate.

It was in the latter that Damon tried to overthrow the power of Dionysius, by boldly opposing the illegal acts of the usurper who placed a company of soldiers within the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of intimidating the Senators, and also to act as a body-guard for his own person.

For opposing this Damon was seized and hurried off to prison and was sentenced by Dionysius to die on a certain day.

Damon begged permission, in the interim, to go to his home that he might set his affairs in order, and bid a last farewell to his family and relations.

This request Dionysius intended to refuse by granting him the privilege on the impossible condition, as he supposed, of his getting some one to remain as hostage for his return under equal forfeiture of life. Pythias, hearing of the imprisonment of his friend, and of the conditions required by the tyrant, did not wait for an application on the part of Damon, but hastened to the King and offered himself as security for his friend.

Dionysius wished to decline, but fearing the influence of Pythias with the army, reluctantly granted the request.

Damon was set at liberty and departed to his home while Pythias was thrust into prison.

The King, who was suspicious of the motives of every one, was, along with all his courtiers, astonished at this action. It so excited the curiosity of Dionysius, that, as the day of execution drew near, he paid Pythias a visit in his cell.

In conversation upon the subject of friendship, the King gave it as his opinion that no one ever performed an act unless he was prompted by self-interest: as for virtue, friendship, benevolence, and love of one's country, he looked upon them as terms invented by the wise to keep in awe and impose upon the weak.

After listening with patience until the tyrant had finished the utterance of such sentiments—Pythias, with a firm voice and dignified aspect said—"My lord, I would it were possible that I might suffer a thousand deaths rather than that my friend should fail in one particle of his honor; he *cannot* fail therein, my lord, I am as confident of his virtue as I am of my own existence. But I pray, I beseech the Gods to preserve the life and integrity of my Damon together. Oppose him ye winds! prevent the eagerness and impatience of his honorable endeavors, and suffer him not to arrive until, by my death, I have redeemed a life a thousand times more important than my own, of more value to his lovely wife, to his children, to his friends, and to his country."

Dionysius was confounded both by the dignity of those sentiments and the manner in which they were uttered. But they did not swerve him from his purpose; he disguised himself and visited Pythias again, telling him that Damon had proved false and would not return.

He endeavored to persuade Pythias to flee, stating that his friends had prepared a vessel to convey him to another country.

Nor was *this all*—Pythias was engaged to be married soon, and his bride came to see him in prison and besought him on bended knees, and with tears in her eyes to try and escape. But the lofty manhood of the prisoner was superior to the test, his honor beyond temptation.

But now let us follow Damon a few moments. After being set at liberty he hastened to his home which was some distance from Syracuse, and in order to get to which he had to go partly by land and partly by water.

Arriving at home, he arranged his affairs and bid a last farewell to his disconsolate wife and little children; but, as he was about to start on his return, he found that his affectionate servant had slain his horse to prevent his journey.

Nothing was left him but to walk to the seashore, where he arrived almost exhausted.

He was further delayed by the boat in which he sailed not being able to make headway against the contrary winds, in fact it seemed to Damon that the very Gods had conspired against his keeping his promise.

The fatal day had arrived and Pythias was led forth to execution, and with perfect coolness addressed the spectators as follows: "My prayers are heard, the Gods are propitious, you know the winds have been contrary until yesterday, Damon *could not come*, but *he will be here to-morrow*, and the blood shed to-day will have redeemed my friend."

The king smiled at his seemingly broken trust and signed to the executioner—the prisoner droops before him—the ready axe swings upward and glistens in the sun—when suddenly a cry is heard—the crowd yawns asunder, and Damon, covered with blood and bruises, sinks down exhausted, with his arms around his friend.

The king's skepticism was not proof against such a scene as this, and he forgave all, requesting to be made the third in such a noble friendship.

Now, we must remember, that this incident occurred 500 years before the Christian era, for over two thousand years the footsteps of men have echoed through the corridors of time, journeying from generation to generation,—Kings and conquerors who were the wonder of their time—with all the memory of their deeds, have passed away like the wind that "bloweth where it listeth"—and yet, like the pure ray of light from some distant star, this story, with all its touching sweetness, comes wafted to us, over the shoals of Time, with a power that seems rather to increase, while all other things sink into oblivion and decay.

Why is this? why should this story of two thousand years ago hold such a magic power over us to-day? Is it not because its sole existence is built upon that God-like attribute—SELF SACRIFICE.

Look abroad through the vast hives and looms of nature, and on every side we hear but the sound of one single word which, like a key-note, is heard predominating through the universal chorus, and that single word is *Self*.

For *self* the farmer plows the furrow in the earth, for self the merchant sends his ships across the sea, for self the strong oppress the weak, for self the conqueror tracks his way with blood, for self the miser hoards his gold, and for love of self the spendthrift scatters it abroad.

If then selfishness is the universal instinct, as it seems to be, is it not natural that men should pause in wonder and admiration at such pure friendship, and noble self denial as that shown by Pythias for Damon.

The almost inspired Milton in his sublime poem of, "Paradise Lost," speaking of our first parents and their banishment from Eden, tells how the wreaths of flowers they had entwined upon each other's brows in happier hours, were forgotten in the heartfelt sorrow of their exile, and they carried them upon their heads into the outer world—the last remembrance of their lost paradise.

To many this may be only poetic imagery, but to me it seems to be wholly true, for, down through the roll of ages, often dimmed but *never* lost, comes the immortal wreath of Friendship, telling us that Heaven has left us some remnant of the angel still to lift man above the earth and fit him for immortality.

By this word "friendship" is not meant the hackneyed daily sentiment that passes current among men, and only worn as a garment to be put on or off as convenience may dictate, but the strong and deep emotion that looks with pity on another's woe, kindly on another's fault, and, above all, forgivingly on a wrong done to ourselves.

Friendship such as this cannot but embrace charity and benevolence, and so like the three inseperable graces, they stand entwined together as the motto of the Knights of Pythias.

That great master of the human heart, Charles Dickens, who seems to have held both lock and key to every human passion, says that there is implanted in the breast of man, a constant desire for *hunting something*. And this desire it was that, in the still more recent age of chivalry, shaped men's thoughts and actions into those pursuits of Knight-errantry, which, from their high coloring, have tinged our literature from that time to the present day.

In those romantic times it was deemed vulgar to follow literary pursuits and men turned their attention almost exclusively to deeds of arms, and so, all over the civilized world Orders of Brotherhood and Knighthood sprang up which, though different in degree and language, were all framed upon the same high principles as that founded by Pythagoras.

And thus do we see, in all ages and all climes, men have hungered and thirsted for some higher sphere than the earthy surroundings of their daily life. And whether it be in the ancient schools of philosophy or on the battle fields of Palestine—amid the contending hosts of the Cross and Crescent, or, later still, within the lists where Knights rode at tilt and tournament, the fact remains the same and will continue so through all the changing vicissitudes of man unto the last syllable of recorded time.

It is true that we of the present day live in a practical age wherein every theory is subjected to a crucial test, and men no longer yield themselves to those Quixotic undertakings recorded with so much flourish in the old tales of chivalry, or sung so romantically by the wandering troubadours.

Therefore we may expect to hear the questions asked: Why has the Order of the Knights of Pythias been re-organized? For what practical purpose? And for what ultimate object?

And these three questions I now address myself to answer, satisfactorily, I hope, to both you and my fellow-members.

In those years,—ever memorable in the history of this country—1864 and '65, when civil war, like a burning family feud, had torn the land asunder, and in the red baptism of fire and blood dedicated in opposing factions friend against friend, brother against brother, and father against son, and darkness was upon the face of the social deep,—

It was then the spirit of God seemed to move once more upon the face of the waters, for out of the surrounding Chaos, like a Phœnix rising from its ashes, sprung the first lodge of the Knights of Pythias—the pioneer band of over one thousand lodges and one hundred thousand members of to-day.

The name of the founder of this Order is Mr. Justus H. Rathbone, of Eagle Harbor, Michigan, who removed his residence to Washington, D. C., 1864. In that city, on Feb. 15th, 1864, after its sleep of two thousand years, the banner of Pythagoras was again unfurled and its folds now wave in the free air of this vast continent, above the heads of an organization whose rapidity of growth stands unexampled in the history of the world. To make this more apparent I have taken the following extract from the statistics printed up to December, 1874;

In 1865 the Order consisted of one lodge and fifty-two members; in 1874, one thousand four hundred and twenty seven (1427) lodges, and one hundred and one thousand two hundred and eight (101,208) members.

In organizing the Knights of Pythias, the objects were not the presentation of any new principles, but rather the reviving and bringing before the public principles that are almost as old as the age of man. They are of divine origin, and are as eternal as our existence, but they being of a delicate nature we like too not to allow them to be choked out by the rank weed selfishness. This has been the case in all ages. Selfishness has run riot, and for a time it seemed as if Friendship, Charity and Benevolence had died out and utterly disappeared from the face of the earth. But they occasionally spring up like beacon lights on the trackless sea of Time, only to fade away again after a brief season, leaving everything wrapped in a deeper gloom than before. The Pythagorean Society founded so long ago was one of the most brilliant of these lights, and shone for the space of some three hundred years, when it flickered and then died.

In explanation of the principles of our Order, I may say first, that it is based upon a broad and comprehensive Friendship which contains within itself all the noble instincts of man. It teaches us to reverence the Great Creator, upon whom we are dependent for all things; to live honest, temperate and virtuous lives; to be generous with the imperfections of our fellowmen; to alleviate the wants and soften the sorrows of a brother in distress; to lighten the burdens of his life so far as in our power lies; to watch by his bedside when he is sick, and by kind and careful nursing restore him to health if possible—if not, to smooth his dying pillow, and soften the last stroke of that All-conquering hand that lays the beggar by the side of kings. But here our duty does not end, for after we have followed him to the grave, comes the duty of consolation for his wife and babes, with help, if needed, for their wants.

With these objects in view, is it any wonder that so many, who had become heartsick of the selfishness of the world, should have rallied round the standard of the Order as soon as it was unfurled, and should be now engaged in disseminating its teachings in their daily intercourse with their fellow-men. Of the ultimate object of this order, I may say in one comprehensive summary, that it designs uniting the whole human family under its banner, subject to its laws, and active in its principles. To do this will require time and a long continued struggle against opposition founded on the following objections:

1st. Our Secrecy. 2nd. Our Exclusiveness. 3rd. Our Regalia, etc. 4th. That there are too many societies.

To the first objection we have only to say that our secrecy is practiced merely for protection from the tide of vampires who would otherwise inundate and eat up the resources of the Order. Therefore it becomes an absolute necessity to establish a code of signs and passwords whereby we can recognize, without possibility of mistake, a fellow-member in any portion of the globe; and as each individual, each family, each association, and even each body of church members have their own secrets, cannot we be allowed the same.

To the second objection it can justly be urged that the funds of the order are contributed by members for the sole use of the order and it would not be legal to apply them to any other purpose, beside this it can easily be proved that the members generally contribute as much to outside charities as others do, and often considerably more.

The third objection seems to be so foolish that it scarcely deserves an answer; however, it can honestly be said that the cost of regalia is scarcely felt, while it is absolutely indispensable in the working of the lodges; for besides being badges of distinction the officers' regalia is intimately connected with the workings of the order.

In meeting the fourth objection, that there are too many societies, I imagine every just person will agree with me that there cannot be too many persons striving to do good.

That portion of my hearers whom, in opening this evening I addressed as "Ladies" I now wish to greet with a higher title claiming the noblest attributes, just to say that with you—the women of our day—the principles of our order will plead as eloquently as they have done throughout all time. While men have often broken or forgot the natural ties that bind them to each other, the heart and hand of woman have always been open to sorrow and distress, and faithful in defence of any that suffer wrong. Therefore, into your hands I place the good name of the Knights of Pythias, asking you if you ever hear an untruth or misrepresentation of their Order, to raise your voices in defence of those who will always think it an honor to raise their knightly arms in defence of you.

In conclusion allow me to thank you for your kind attention. If I have wearied you I am still happy to say that for the rest of the evening we may quote the words of our national poet, Longfellow—

"The night shall be filled with music
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away."

CHANGE OF VIEWS.—It will be recollected, says the Washington *Union*, that H. R. Helper, the author of "The Impending Crisis," turned Democrat and dedicated his pen to satisfying his former converts that, the man and brother and the missing link were one and the same ligament between the higher and lower orders of creation. And now comes Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a political and social brand that could not be quenched. This lady has been dwelling in Florida for many seasons, and she arises to the defense of the Southern people in an earnest and honest way. She assures the ignorant and bigoted people of the North that if they go South with good intent they will receive good treatment; that the reports of inhospitality, rudeness, or intimidation, are untrue. The sooner this fact is understood the better.

BAPTIZED AT THE AGE OF 112.—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, a negro woman of one hundred and twelve years old, was baptized by immersion in the West Twenty Ninth street Baptist Mission Chapel, last evening. She is probably the oldest person ever immersed in baptism in this city, although several nearly as old have been sprinkled. She is described as a very intelligent person, retaining her eyesight, hearing, and other faculties to a remarkable degree.—*New York Sun.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The report of the Bureau of Statistics, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876, shows the imports and exports of the United States for that period. The imports upon which duties are paid $102,712,838; exports $148,949,592, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of $45,527,649.

For the Press.

What Money Will Amount to at Ten per cent. Compound Interest.

If one cent had been put out at ten per cent. compound interest at the birth of Christ until to-day, it would amount to a mass of pure gold so large that if it were formed into a solid globe, it would require a locomotive running at the rate of one thousand miles a minute more than five hundred thousand million years to pass round the circumference of this globe. Or it would require a comet more than four million years to pass round it, going at the rate of a million miles a second.

The above calculation, although true, is almost past comprehension, and of course can never be put to practice.

But we will make a smaller calculation which will apply to nearly every person's case.

The majority of people spend unnecessarily upon an average, at least 10¼ cents per day. If we were to save this apparently unimportant sum, and at the end of each year put it out at ten per cent. interest, we would at the end of of twenty-three years find ourselves in possession of the handsome little sum of $2000 from this source.

Every dime which we do not need at present should be reserved for future use, or at least this opinion of your.

CORRESPONDENT.

The Usury Law.

The following is now the law of the State:

An Act to repeal Chapter 84, Public Laws, 1874-'75, and to regulate the rate of interest:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of North Carolina, on the authority of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has decided that the forfeitures imposed by the present Usury Laws cannot be enforced against National Banks, therefore

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

SECTION 1. That chap. 84, public laws of 1874-'75 be and the same is hereby repealed and the following substituted in its stead:

Sec. 2. That the legal rate of interest shall be six per cent. per annum for such time as interest may accrue and no more; *Provided*, however, that upon special contract in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by his agent, as great a rate as eight per cent may be allowed.

Sec. 3. That the taking, receiving, reserving or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon; and in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representative, may recover back in an action in the nature of an action of debt twice the amount of interest paid. Provided such action shall be commenced in two years from the time the usurous transaction occurred.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

News Items.

A thousand barrels of crooked Illinois whisky were seized in New York.

One of the largest droves of cattle ever seen in any place was driven from Texas from Capt. King's ranch to Kansas. The herd numbered 30,000 horned cattle, and was attended by 700 drivers.

SWEDISH DRINKING.—The large consumption of spirits in Sweden is proved by the fact that with a population of only about 4,000,000 the revenue derives nearly $14,000,000 crowns from the tax on homemade spirits. Denmark with a population of 2,000,000 only derives about 4,000,000.

There has been a great slaughter of cattle in Nevada by railroad trains this winter. The snow has been so deep that the animals have sought the tracks for comfortable standing places, and upon the approach of a train, after making frantic efforts to scale the banks of snow lining the track, have been crushed in large numbers.

The unusual mortality among the rear admirals of the navy since the first of the year is remarkable. In the brief period of six weeks six of them have died, the last one, Admiral Goldsborough, dying yesterday morning. All but one (Rear Admiral Davis,) were on the retired list, and therefore no promotions will follow their decease.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—From 1850 to 1870 the value of church property in the United States has increased from $87,328,500 to $354,482,580. Of the 82,450 churches 68,332 are Protestant churches. The membership of these churches is about 7,000,000, while the number of adults and children they directly reach and benefit is three times this number.

CHRISTIANISING JAPAN.—Christianity is making advances in Japan. By the last reports we find that there are thirteen societies at work, with forty-nine missionaries on the ground, besides native helpers. There are ninety stations and 1004 converts, 40 native students for the ministry, and 600 Sunday school scholars. The new Testament in Japanese will soon be ready for circulation, and parts of the Old Testament are in the translator's hands.

The police in New York has arrested August Sohn with a wagon load of stolen goods. Detectives went to his house and found a woman, who, on seeing them, threw a cigar box in the fire. It was found to contain counterfeit fifty cent pieces. A great quantity of the same truck was found in the house in ten dollar packages. A number of counterfeit ten dollar bills were also found, and the woman had $600 of them in her pocket when arrested.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE DECLARATION OF THE ELECTION OF HAYES.

THE CHARGES OF REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY AND CORRUPTION SUBSTANTIATED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the address adopted by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives at the caucus held Saturday evening, March 3, in the hall of the House:

To the American People:

We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently—first, the Republican party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the "solid South;" and while engaged in that effort it was striving to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. Second, the troops were sent to those States when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them. With the Legislature easily to be convened, the only demand for their presence was made by the State Executive.—The elections in these States, therefore, were held in the shadow of the military power. The bayonets glistened at the polls. In depositing their ballots the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as the army permitted. In the other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterwards the result showed 196 Tilden electors had been chosen. Of the whole popular vote they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million, and of that of the Caucasian race, which controls every other christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than one million.—On the day succeeding the election it was announced by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election excepting the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of Tilden electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of an arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people.

We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed, a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the Governors and the members of the returning boards of those States. The field was well chosen, and the State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done. For more than ten years those States had been subjected to governments not of their choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope.—The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain those governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLinn and Clayton, A. Cowgill, of Florida; and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thos. B. Anderson, E. Casenave and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The returning boards of those States had made themselves by-words in the land. The Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in general estimation they were the names of Wm. Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading "visiting" Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana Wm. Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the registry law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. These were in nearly every instance members of the Republican party. United States marshals swarmed at every precinct when thought necessary under pretence of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate voters. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of Republican candidates. Poll-books were falsified in some instances and then returned to the canvassing board, while in other cases returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and, while they were opened with its consent the original papers were abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present, but when the decision was made as to what should be counted secret sessions were held from which every democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statue, and in the most flagrant disregard of truth and justice the members of the board changed poll-books, so that Republican officers appeared to be chosen where their opponents had, in fact, been elected.

They forged the names of officers to the certificates of election. They threw out votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently obtained; indeed they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from the places at which they purported to have been taken, in order that a decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They arbitrarily threw out votes where there was no preliminary statement from the commissioners of election to give them jurisdiction. They corruptly, in order to elect favorites and to correct the mistakes of certain Republicans in voting for electors, added to the list votes which had never been cast. While considering the case members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with both the Republican and Democratic National Committees to sell their decision. A half million dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect the State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of Thomas C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for $200,000 cash in hand. The money was not paid. Negotiations were then renewed, if ever broken off, with the leaders of the Republican party. The result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted that he was paid by that organization for his decision.

In Florida, the same frauds characterized the returns and the action of the returning board; votes were thrown out with the same disregard of justice. Besides, in that State it refused to regard the orders of the courts of competent jurisdiction, and proceeded in the most defiant contempt of judicial authority. In this manner more than one thousand Tilden voters were thrown out in Florida, and more than ten thousand in Louisiana. The votes of those States, in consequence of the conspiracy, which in fact had been cast for Tilden, were given to Hayes. The only excuse for this outrageous reversal of the judgment of the people is that intimidation had been practiced by the whites against the blacks where the votes were thrown out. Whether this intimidation compelled some persons to vote against their will, or prevented some from attending the polls, it afforded in either case no justification for the deliberate rejection of ballots by the returning board. But the statute of Louisiana only authorized proof of intimidation in cases where charges of violence were made in writing by the commissioners of election, on the day when the election was held. These charges were to be inclosed to the board in the envelope containing the returns. In a few cases only were the charges made as required; in the rest evidence was received without proper foundation having been laid. The evidence received consisted in the main of affidavits written out by clerks and employees of the returning board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to verify them, or the officers purporting to certify to this; there was therefore no adequate proof of intimidation.

It may be remarked here that the temptation to Kellogg and his returning board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only on them that the Democratic majority could be overthrown and the conspiracy be successful. We should not fail to call the attention of the people to the dangerous effect of the doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies from voting not only the parties to the act of intimidation but all those who have voted at the same precinct with them. Two persons may conclude to make a case of intimidation and thereby cause a parish casting thousands of votes to be rejected. It makes elections a farce. It takes the power from the people to rest it in returning boards. It enables the latter to impose the severest of political penalties, disfranchisement, without giving the persons punished an opportunity of a hearing or trial. A republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages another hour. By this disregard of law, disobedience of courts and contempt of the rights of the voters by their frauds, and corruptions and usurpations, by their briberies and perjuries and forgeries did the conspirators obtain the certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named. From the day that the certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida, the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. The people have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the returning boards. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended; failures have been frequent and prostration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land. When this excitement was at its height Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral vote of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With the view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress, a bill was passed creating the Electoral Commission. By that law the Commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In the labor it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers such power as Congress, or either House of Congress, possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard and that a settlement of the disputed question of facts would be fairly reached, the Congress and the people accepted the Commission. How that confidence has been disappointed, how a decision has been made based upon a refusal to consider the unfortunate question of the dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two Houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection, it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the returning boards and Executives of these States, and as a result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen. That such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective States and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by the express provision of the Constitution of the United States. When these objections were made before the commission proof was offered to the commission to sustain them. The commission, by a vote of eight to seven, refused to receive the testimony offered except as to the ineligibility of a single member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the commission would not hear evidence to show that the returning board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law required at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the returning board knew that fact; that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of a conspiracy, and that the vote of the State has never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida. The commission also refused to hear proof that at the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying the republican form of government in that State, and that troops were returned there in violation of the constitution to interfere with the free choice by election, so that the lawful vote of that State could not be known. Against these decisions we protest most earnestly, in the name of free and republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional power of the two houses to count the electoral vote. This power has to be exercised by both Houses without dispute from the foundation of the government. That evidence should be received in cases of contested returns seems clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced. It was the practice confined to the principle in secret session; notably in the case of Louisiana itself in 1869 and 1873. Such evidently was the view of both houses at the present session; the investigating committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the elections in those States. It is difficult to see upon what principle this view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactmsnt of the vote to be counted. This again makes the determination of what is the true vote and the distinguishing of the false from the true. This requires evidence, for when the false and the fraudulent have been approached to themselves the forms of law expressing the fact cannot be made unless evidence be admitted; for if fraud possesses the recount, how can the success of falsehood be prevented if either jury be denied? The action of the commission disables Congress from performing a certain constitutional duty. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the Constitution. In section 1, article 44, it is provided: "But no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If the State choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State, by its action, has refused to repeal it. Manifestly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned; Congress, then, in counting the vote must determine who are and who are not eligible—facts which can only be ascertained by evidence *aliunde*. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction, and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, Representatives and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors." In the third place, the doctrine ignores all the precedents and rules of morals in excluding the evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It vitiates everything. It annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, and reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly, in an independent proceeding, or collaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer: "It matters not whether the judgment impugned has been pronounced by an inferior or the highest court in the land, but in all cases alike, it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior, to treat as a nullity any judgment that can be clearly shown to have been obtained by manifest fraud." It remained for this decision to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon a fraud when brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the returning boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it cannot be driven, in a contest making the choice of the highest officer of the greatest of republics. A doctrine more corrupt in its consequences, more destructive of the purity of elections and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government could not easily be found It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is that, as the States choose their electors in a sovereign capacity, their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furthermost limit the doctrine of State rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school was only that the States were sovereign as to the reserved powers over them which were delegated. It was conceded that the Constitution was supreme. The power to choose electors would not have existed except for the Constitution. It was therefore a delegated power. The Legislature of the State chooses electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It cannot perform it before admission nor after the union is disputed. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty was performed and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the Constitution and to leave the United States powerless against the fraud or violence of the included States, which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the electoral college seems necessarily to be denied from the nature of a confederated government. If one party to the compact possesses a power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by the agreement, the compact inevitably fails, for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to powers committed to confederation is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. For example, in this case, one State can receive its functions as to electing a President in violation of the Constitution without any power in the Union to reverse its action, then a Constitution was unnecessary for the delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of it. But whatever the power of Congress as to the authority over the vote of electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection, nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which the certificates are submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The commission if it counted them, gave them validity. It was its duty to hear the facts to prevent the success of fraud, even though the certificate came from a sovereignty a hundred fold greater than Louisiana or Florida. By these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people has maintained the peace. Let it not however from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4th will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be increasing that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election in Mr. Hayes and his administration. Both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and whatever of good may come from either will be always darkened by the stain upon their title. Let the Democratic party at once organize for the new contests to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the republic and has installed in its highest office, a usurper. [Signed.]

FRANK H. HURD, (O).
RANDALL L. GIBSON, (La.)
JOSEPH G. ABBOTT, (Mass.)
OTHO R. SINGLETON, (Miss.)
WM. P. LYNDE, (Wis.)

COMING.—Already we hear of capitalists intending to come here upon the completion of the Milton & Sutherlin Railroad and invest in manufacturing and shipping tobacco. And we are beginning to receive letters from the North enquiring after the chances to buy lands in this section, the price, &c. Our water-power here is fully equal to that of Danville, and will be a great attraction to capitalists. We can make it surpass Lowell, Mass., by cutting a canal from Dan River to the county line, about eight hundred yards in length.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned on Monday last. Will give the Captions of the Acts passed, which have not yet appeared in the PRESS, shortly.

INTERVIEWED.—The President was interviewed by a delegation of negroes from South Carolina. It did not amount to much.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.—We acknowledge the receipt from the publishers, a pamphlet copy of the Legislative Record. See advertisement.

TAKE NOTICE.—It has been decided by the courts that if a partner of a dissolved firm neglects to give notice, through the local newspaper of a dissolution of partnership, he is equally liable with his late partner for all debts contracted after dissolution.

The U. S. Senate is still in extra session.—The new Senate is composed of thirty-four Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans, with three yet to be admitted, one of which comes from South Carolina and the other two from Louisiana. The Democrats claim all three, and we think justly too, but, in all probability, the Republicans will count in their men, making the Republican majority 9 or 10.

MAIL CONTRACTORS.—Congress has made provision in the new Appropriation bill for paying the amounts due Southern mail contractors previous to the commencement of the war of 1861.

A good many of the shrewdest Republicans acknowledge in private discussion that the installation of Mr. Hayes may cost them a majority in the Senate after 1879, and a majority in the House as well.

Dull times, it is said, are the best for advertisers; because when money is tight and people are forced to economize they always read the advertisements to ascertain who sells the cheapest and where they can trade to the best advantage.

RESIGNED.—Simon Cameron has resigned his U. S. Senatorship, and his son, Donald, will probably be his successor.

The Cabinet.

Mr. Hayes' Cabinet has been confirmed by the Senate. Of course the members are all Republicans with one exception, Mr. Key, of Tennessee, who has heretofore always acted with the Democratic party. He filled the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Andrew Johnson. Well informed friends of the President assert that "the nomination of Senator Key to the Cabinet is the initial step to the development of the policy seeking to disarm Southern distrust and to promote peace in that section, on the basis of justice and protection to all."

There has been so much deception, fraud, and corruption latterly, that we are rather inclined to wait and see what the future has in store for us. We are not very sanguine of better government, but it cannot be much worse than it has been.

This is the Cabinet:—
Secretary of State, Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of War, George W. McCrary, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Navy, R. M. Thompson, of Indiana.
Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
Attorney-General, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts.
Postmaster-General, David M. Key, of Tennessee.

The Secretary of State is a distinguished New York lawyer.

The Secretary of the Treasury is an *extreme* Radical, yet is said to approve of the President's stated conservative policy.

The Secretary of the Interior is a distinguished German politician and literary character. He held a foreign mission at the outbreak of the war, resigned, came home and entered the Northern army.

The Postmaster General is an eminent lawyer of East Tennessee, of high character.

The Secretary of the Navy is a native Virginian. He was a Henry Clay whig in the palmy days of that party.

The Secretary of War is not considered much of a hand to "wave the bloody shirt," but rather moderate in his political views.

The Attorney-General is taken from the Supreme Court bench of Massachusetts.

CLOSING EXERCISES.—The closing exercises of Yadkin College will take place about the 7th of June.

Chapel Hill will also close about the same time.

JUDGE FOWLE will deliver the Oration before the two Societies.

GOVERNOR VANCE will deliver an address on the life and public services of the late President SWAIN.

COL. WALTER L. STEELE will deliver the address before the Historical Society.

Davidson College commencement takes place about the latter part of June.

The Salem Female Academy closes its session about the latter part of May.

SENSIBLE.—The editor of the Danbury *Reporter* thus talks to the farmers of Stokes county. It is good sense, and all would profit to follow the advice. He says:

"We wish just at this time, while farmers are preparing to pitch their crops, to direct a few words to them—the object of a crop to the planter is the support of himself, family and stock. Corn, in this section, is the staff of life, and with a supply of corn you can have meat plentifully if you manage prudently. Among the most disheartening sights we have ever seen is that of a farmer on a warm, sunshiny day in April, traveling around with a bag on his arm searching for a little corn, and a piece of meat to boil with his turnip salad, for the support of himself and family."

No Democrat to Witness the Shame.

The only prominent Democrat who remained in his seat while Ferry declared that Hayes and Wheeler were elected President and Vice President, was Fernando Wood. A Washington correspondent describing the scene says:

"The withdrawal in dignified order from their seats of almost the entire body of members on the Democratic side, thus refusing even a passing acquiescence in the consummation of a wrong without parallel in the history of republics, constituted a rebuke which could not have been more powerful, and which was felt to the core by those for whom it was intended. The Republicans had anticipated that the announcement of the final result would have been interrupted with wild and fierce and bitter words from those who were being so basely defrauded of their rights, and that even at the last moment, when their victory was almost within their grasp, it might be snatched from them in a general wreck and ruin of peace and order. It was this apprehension which made the voice of Ferry tremble and shake, which was printed all over the countenances of the conscience-stricken co-conspirators who surrounded him. As the last word from the quivering lips of Ferry, and his hand brought down for the last time the gavel which he held as the presiding officer of the joint convention, the simultaneous sigh of relief that went up from the bosoms of the one hundred and fifty Radical watchers was almost painful in the intensity of its joy."

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.—It has not yet transpired what the President is going to do about Southern affairs. It is rumored that the Federal troops will be removed from South Carolina and Louisiana, at an early day, leaving those States to take care of themselves.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—For two years the suit of John C. Blake vs. W. F. Askew, involving the constitutionality of the Special Tax Bonds, has been before the Supreme Court awaiting a decision. On Friday last Justice Reade filed an opinion dismissing the action upon the ground that it was a feigned issue, not bona fide between the parties, and gotten up expressly for the purpose of procuring the opinion of the Court. Justice Reade says: "The action is not to be entertained, and is therefore dismissed."

A MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Thursday night, Feb. 22d, in the quiet little town of Thomasville, Davidson county, a marriage between Mr. William Thomas and Mrs. Forney, a young widow, the service being performed by Rev. J. W. Lewis, had progressed over half the ceremony, and the friends and acquaintances who had gathered at the bride's residence were filled with joy anxiously awaiting for the minister to pronounce the words man and wife. But such was not the fate, for ere the ceremony was completed the fair bride fell dead at the feet of him who held her hand, but who was not yet her husband. She had fallen a victim to heart disease.—*Raleigh Observer.*

RULES FOR APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—1. Every application for pardon must be made in writing, signed by the party convicted, or by some person in his behalf. And every such application shall contain the grounds and reasons upon which the Executive pardon is asked, and shall be in every case accompanied by a certified copy of the indictment and the verdict and judgment of the Court thereon. (Battle's Revisal, chap. 78, sec. 37.)

2. No application for pardon will be considered unless the reasons for such application are fully set forth, together with the substance of the testimony upon which the party was convicted, the correctness of which must be certified to by the prosecuting officer, or reasons shown why the certificate of said officer cannot be obtained.

By the Governor: D. M. VANCE.
Private Secretary.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.—We regret to chronicle the burning of the dwelling of A. P. Eckel, Esq., which occurred a short time since in Greensboro. The furniture was saved in a damaged condition. About twenty-one years ago the house was built, costing at that time ten thousand dollars. Mr. Eckel was insured for $6,000 on his house—no insurance on the furniture; furniture damaged about $800.—*Greensboro New North State.*

FASHION NOTES.—Fur collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many severe coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cents.

M. John A. Saider, of Salisbury, has shipped this winter fifteen hundred dozen rabbit skins. This is supposed to be about one-fourth of the number shipped from Salisbury this season.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Hon. Philo White and lady, of Whitestown, N. Y., are now on a visit to relations and friends in Rowan county. Fifty-seven years ago, Mr. White commenced business in Salisbury, as a journalist, publishing the *Western Carolinian*, which was then one of the leading papers in the State. Since that time he has filled many places of honor and trust under the United States government, always with marked ability.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS COLORED FRIENDS.—The Governor is just in receipt of a letter from some colored men in Burke county, asking him to assist them in colonizing themselves. He responded, giving them some most excellent advice. He told them that he did not want to see them leave this country. He advised them to give up all such ideas as colonizing, and to stop listening to the lies of designing politicians; to cultivate amicable relations with their old masters, their natural friends, and to make up their minds to live here in peace and harmony.—*Raleigh News.*

During a revenue raid in Burke county, recently, an illicit distiller shot one of the soldiers, who soon after died of his wound.

A gang of seven robbers, who have become notorious by their pillaging in portions of the counties of Moore and Cumberland, were convicted and sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary.

We understand, says the Reidsville *News*, that a Mr. Haymore, formerly of Surry county, in this State, and a relation of our old friend, the Rev. R. D. Haymore, of Henry county, Va., is travelling in this State as a missionary from Utah, and urging the people to adopt Mormonism, and emigrate to the New Jerusalem.

SOME FINE SPECIMENS OF GOLD.—Mr. W. P. Love, of Shelby, who is in the city, has gold to the amount of 221 pennyweights, which he collected from his place twenty-one miles from Spartanburg and one mile from the Air-Line Railroad. This gold was secured from the surface and deposits, and was extracted by the simple process of sluice mining, practiced so extensively in California. The expense of extracting it is trifling, as the dirt is taken from the surface and the grain of the gold is very coarse and large. Mr. Love is much encouraged with the prospect, and informs us that several nuggets have been found worth twenty dollars, and the pieces exhibited to us prove the correctness of his assertion. He says that the richest deposits are on the hillside nearest the creek, but that there are abundant evidences that the metal is to be found in an area of about 200 acres around.—*Charlotte Observer.*

GENERAL NEWS.

There is to be a scientific lookout for a small planet due to pass across the disk of the sun about the 31st of March.

A HORROR OF THE SEA.—A vessel from Doboy, Georgia, to Belfast, Ireland, was wrecked, and out of a crew of seven there is only one survivor. They lived on human flesh for thirty-two days. Two of the crew were rescued by a passing vessel, and one died shortly afterwards. The survivor says that only small portions of the dead bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment one died the survivors cut the throat of the deceased and drank the blood and then divided the body. It was thirty-two days from the time the disaster occurred until the wreck was sighted by another vessel, and during all that time the crew had not a drop of water or any other food than the dead bodies of their mates.

In the House of Representatives the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered last week, and an amendment was adopted providing for paying mail contractors who performed mail service in the Southern States in the years 1859, 1860 and 1861. The amount appropriated for this purpose is $75,000.

PANIC IN CHURCH.—There was another fatal panic in a church in New York, on the 8th inst., caused by false alarm. The gallery was alarmed by a woman's shriek and fainting, and an evil cry of fire. Six women and a boy were trampled to death in a cork-screw staircase, in their attempt to escape from the church.

Of the relations of D. R. Anthony, who left North Carolina and lived for a time near Livingstone, Sumter county, Alabama, where he died, leaving two orphan children. Any person knowing anything of said D. R. Anthony in this State, will please correspond with Mrs. Nettie High, Livingstone, Sumter county, Alabama, and give her his name and address.

STORMS.—Violent snow storm at St. Louis on the 8th. Several inches of snow fell.

Heavy gale, North, same time. Church steeples blown down, houses unroofed, with heavy freshets. The damage in New York city is estimated at $100,000.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The March number is promptly received, and contains, beside the usual variety upon almost every branch of agriculture, several embellishments which cannot fail to be attractive,—among them a beautifully-colored plate of a new seedling Geranium, named after the President of the State Horticultural Society, and called *The President Pervis*; also portraits of a splendid imported Percheron horse, Carlisle, and of a pair of the popular breed of Poland-China Hogs; besides these there are cuts of horticultural and mechanical subjects. This No. of the old *Farmer* will be found of unusual interest, especially as it treats upon numerous subjects peculiarly seasonable, including the farm, the vegetable garden, floriculture, &c., with instructions about fertilizers, seeds, plants, the grasses, spring crops, &c., and copious extracts from addresses and papers read before Grangers, which will be found of great value just now, as showing the objects of that institution. Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, No. 9, North street, Baltimore, Md., at $1 50 per annum, or 5 copies for $5.

The New Tax Law.

The following are the principal provisions of the Revenue Act as passed by the Senate, and as kindly furnished us by Maj. John W. Graham, chairman of the Finance committee:

Poll tax, 89 cents. For General Fund 14½ cents tax on $100.00 of property. For Asylum for Insane and Deaf, Dumb & Blind 9 cents on $100.00 of property. For the Penitentiary 6 cents on $100.00 of property. (These are same taxes as levied last year.)

Shares of stock in National and State banks are given in by the cashiers of such banks directly to the Public Treasurer for the above taxes, and the said taxes are such shares paid directly to the Public Treasurer, but the stockholder is required to list his stock in the county in which he resides, and to pay to the sheriff of said county only the taxes imposed on such shares of stock, for school and county purposes. The tax on income is one per centum. Only $1,000.00 is exempt for necessary expenses of supporting the family. The State tax upon the valuation of the franchise of railroads and canals, made by the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, is one half of one per cent. on such valuation and paid directly into the Public Treasury within 30 days after such valuation.

SCHEDULE B.

Under the tax on trades and professions under Schedule B, theatrical exhibitions pay $5.00 each exhibition, or $50.00 a month. Each concert or musical exhibition $3.00; the same on each lecture for reward, museum, wax works, curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary.) On every exhibition of statuary $100.00. On all other exhibitions for amusement or reward, otherwise than mentioned above, $5.00; but exhibitions for religious, educational or charitable objects are exempt. Spiritualists are required to pay $5.00 on each exhibition. Billiard saloons $20.00 on each table; the same on bowling alleys and other games or plays. Liquor dealers pay five per cent. on purchases of any and all liquors. Retailers pay $8.00 a month for license. Merchants and other traders pay as a privilege tax $5.00 and one-tenth of one per cent. on purchase.

The tax on public ferries, toll bridges, and gates across highways is $6.00 and one-tenth of one per cent. on gross receipts. State banks pay a privilege tax, according to capital employed, as required last year, to the Public Treasurer. Auctioneers a license tax of 1 per cent. on sales. Tobacco warehousemen $20.00 a year and one-fifth of one per cent. on gross amount of sales. Cotton warehousemen $50.00. Commission merchants, or agents or dealers buying or selling for another, one per cent. on commissions; on sales of liquors 5 per cent. Livery stables $2.00 on each horse or mule. Horse or mule drovers $10.00, and one-half of 1 per cent. on each sale; the tax of $10.00 to be paid in only one county. Itinerant dentists, &c., $5.00 in each county or $25.00 to the State. Peddlers (not selling articles of their own growth or manufacture), $10.00 for license for six months. Lightning rod men $10.00 for each county. Show men $50.00 for each county. Druggists or agents selling goods, wares or merchandise (not of his own manufacture) $50.00 to the Public Treasurer. Insurance companies 2 per cent. on gross receipts, unless one-half of such receipts are invested in this State, when the tax is one-half of one per cent. on such receipts. No county or corporation is allowed to add any additional tax.

SCHEDULE C.

Every railroad or canal company, not liable to a tax upon its property or the shares therein, shall pay as a tax on said corporation a sum equal to one per cent. upon gross earnings on the first days of July and January, thereafter, roads which are liable to a tax on franchise and personal property shall pay as a corporation tax a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on such receipts. The last for July, 1877, shall be only on the receipts from April 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877. Express companies and telegraph companies 2 per cent. on gross receipts. Tax on rents, mortgages, marriage licenses, same as last year. Fines, penalties, forfeitures and the taxes on licenses to retailers of liquors and auctioneers to be paid by the sheriff to county treasurers. Any officer appropriating any fine or penalty to other county use, except the school tax as herein provided, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and pay a penalty of double the amount so appropriated, and be imprisoned not less than five years in the State prison, at the discretion of the court.—*Raleigh News.*

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Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR, AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. THE BIGGEST THING EVER TRIED. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAMMOTH FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and BUYERS' GUIDES. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

A HOME and FARM OF YOUR OWN

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full Information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Com. U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SEEDS OUR Specialty. Garden, Flower and Field Seeds. Catalogue free. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL. BUT WORKING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill., or Rochester, N. Y., or New Orleans, La.

A. M. JONES, Salem, N. C., General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted, in every County.

25 Extra Fine Bristol Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. Jones & Co., Nelson, N. Y.

WANTED men to travel and sell our Lamp Goods to dealers. $75 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. No peddling. Address MONITOR LAMP Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

BELT CARPETINGS, 30 to 45 cents per yard. BELT CEILING for rooms in place of plaster. BELT ROOFING and SHEATHING. Circulars and samples, address C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

SHOE SHOP

I am still at the old stand, and am prepared to make and repair Boots and Shoes in the best manner and on short notice. Give me a call.

JOSEPH KRAUSE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOKSTORE will receive orders for Books, Stationery, &c.

Feb. 22, 1877-3.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 7, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 7:27, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday Wednesday and Friday. at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Sauratown. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m.—Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 2, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE PRICE, of flour has advanced to 4 cts per pound.

SEVERAL of our citizens are boasting of Spring lettuce.

ANOTHER runaway, without damage, upon our streets Thursday.

THE YOUNG MEN of Salem speak of giving a Grand Sociable about the 1st of May.

ONE BY ONE they are slowly coming, sighs the tax collector, of delinquents.

YADKIN Court will open Monday. Didn't those jail birds get out in time.

The COLORED CITIZENS of Winston are holding divine service in one of the prize rooms.

C. A. HEGE uses a steam whistle at his foundry.

CLOSE OF SCHOOL.—Free School at Hopewell School-House will close on the 24th inst. E. E. Knaus, teacher.

A TEAM attached to a loaded wagon ran away on Tuesday last causing general smash up of crockery and kitchen-ware.

REOPENED, the post office at Sauratown, Stokes County, with Jacob Fulton, Esq., Postmaster.

IMPROVEMENTS on a small scale have been made in the rear of the Widow's House. Room for more.

EASTER comes on the 1st of April, two weeks from Sunday next. Palm Sunday on next Sunday week.

OUR RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE has undergone a recent change,—time for departure being at 8 A. M., and arrival at 7:27 P. M.

THE APRICOT trees were white with blossoms, but we fear the recent frosts have well nigh destroyed the fruit.

A NUMBER of factory operatives left Saturday for Pinhook Factory, where liberal inducements have been offered.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING in the Methodist P. Church, Winston, will be held on the 3rd Saturday and Sunday of this month. Rev. A. W. Linberry is expected to be present.

LIVER COMPLAINT, we regret to learn, is prevalent to some extent in town: Joseph Reich and wife are suffering from a severe attack, as is also Wm. Peterson and W. F. Carmichael.

HE was serenading her the other night, singing that popular song: "Still I love thee," and at the conclusion of the line, "Why those pearly tears I see," he felt them—nearly a bucket-full.

THE OLD ADAGE, "Haste makes waste," is certainly applicable to the early gardeners, as the weather for several days past has been almost cold enough to freeze turnip-salad!

N. T. RAMSAY, the famous Temperance lecturer for North Carolina, is booked for a large number of towns throughout the State, but Salem does not appear on the list.

THE COLORED BRASS BAND held, at one of the prize rooms in Winston, on Friday and Saturday evenings a Fair for benefit of said organization,—$16 being realized therefrom. An early repitition is anticipated.

STEEL PLOWS.—Mr. A. E. Gierch, well known as an excellent smith, is manufacturing superior "all steel" fittings for plows. They are favorably received, and we hope the sales will be remunerative.

FREE SCHOOL.—S. A. Hege will open a two months Free School at Cold Spring, Forsyth County, commencing March 19,—next Monday.

CROQUET, a favorite game more especially among the ladies, is now much indulged in.—A few days since the fixtures were consigned to Winter quarters again on account of an untimely visit of Jack Frost.

ALTERATIONS are being made in the interior S. L. Allen's Hardware Store, Winston; and we are pleased to learn that this firm has outlived all competition, and in wholesale and retail prices cannot be excelled.

Mr. Allen advertises in the PRESS.

New Magistrates.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR FORSYTH COUNTY appointed by the Legislature:

For Winston Corporation.—Martin Grogan, T. T. Best, Walter B. Johnson.

For Salem Corporation.—R. L. Patterson, J. W. Fries.

For Kernersville Corporation.—William G. Kerner.

For Winston Township.—Augustus Fogle, 2 years, R. D. McCuisten, 4 years, John Masten, 6 years.

For South Fork Township.—Theophilus Kimel, 2 years, William L. Swaim, 4 years, John Boyer, 6 years.

For Old Town Township.—John A. Styers, 2 years, Calvin H. Hauser, 4 years, Henderson Cox, 6 years.

For Broadbay Township.—P. E. Light, 2 years, Charles Rothrock, 4 years, John C. Smith, 6 years.

For Abbott's Creek Township.—John H. Chamelin, 2 years, Clayton Snider 4 years, James Motsinger, 6 years.

For Middle Fork Township.—William A. Lowry, 2 years, Calvin Crews, 4 years, Peyton Cox, 6 years.

For Kernersville Township.—John H. Morris, 2 years, George W. Wilson, 4 years, A. H. S. Beard, 6 years.

For Believe Creek Township.—D. S. Ham, 2 years, Fuel Fulton, 4 years, Romulus S. Linville. 6 years.

For Salem Chapel Township.—Thomas M. Marshall, 2 years, Henry Marshall, 4 years, T. J. Valentine, 6 years.

For Bethania Township.—Abram P. Styers, 2 years, John N. Anderson, 4 years, Nathaniel F. Sullivan, 6 years.

For Old Richmond Township.—Elijah Reed, 2 years, Thomas Moser, 4 years, Washington Payne, 6 years.

For Vienna Township.—Henry R. Lehman, 2 years, Brantly Hendrix, 4 years, Alexander Transou, 6 years.

For Lewisville Township.—Costen Harper, 2 years, Jonah P. Binkley, 4 years, L. C. Laughenour, 6 years.

STOKES COUNTY.—We are indebted to W. W. King, Representative from Stokes, for a list of Magistrates elected by the General Assembly, for Stokes county; terms to begin at the expiration of the terms of the present Magistrates:

Meadow Township.—William Neal, Joel G. Allen, Wilson B. Vaughn, L. F. Smith.

Sauratown.—W. W. Withers, Hyatt B. Vaughn, W. A. Lash, Jr.

Beaver Island.—J. P. Dalton, M. T. Mitchell, C. M. Lasley.

Snow Creek.—Samuel N. Martin, J. P. Reiel, Z. S. Alley.

Peter's Creek.—W. V. Shelton, Frank L. Moore, Thomas Martin.

Quaker Gap.—M. T. Smith, James A. Lenk, John L. Smith.

Yadkin.—J. M. Rutledge, L. E. Grabs, J. Q. A. King.

LENTEN SERVICES in the Moravian Church, Sunday evening were interesting. A Liturgy prepared for the season, was used. The singing was very fine, and all endorse good.

WE were shown, a few days since, by a German, who is at present residing in town, very neat specimens of willow baskets, manufactured from our common yellow willows, and we hope the gentleman will meet with success in the sale of this new article of manufacture, as the many trees of this species that are found upon the water-courses can be brought into ready use.

HE was whistling away in high glee as he proceeded up street the other day, "The Spring has come, the flowers in bloom—" when, as he struck a cross street, the wind, at the rate of 20 miles an hour and cold enough to make an Icelander feel at home, suddenly put an end to his tune, and, "Oh! I have been sadly mistaken," instituted instead.

WE publish on our first page, the excellent address delivered by our friend Mr. Wm. P. Ormsby, at the recent anniversary celebration of the Knights of Pythias. We have no doubt it will prove interesting to many of our readers, and probably change their ideas in regard to the meaning of Pythianism.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Salem met at the Reading Rooms on last Thursday, and the following officers were elected:

H. S. Crist, *President.*
W. G. Grunert, *Secretary.*
John Schott, *Treasurer.*
Albert Lewis Brietz and W. G. Bahnson, *Museum Wardens.*

PERSONALS.—Mr. Sellman and lady, stopping at the Salem Hotel for some time past, took their departure on Monday morning's train. They will return in May.

Mr. Richardson, one of the firm of Whitehead & Brinkhouse, Shoe Emporium, Norfolk, Va., was registered at the Salem Hotel last week.

Dr. I. Lemly is on a visit to his relations in this place.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The following are additional proceedings of the last Commissioner's meeting:

It was ordered that the court-room be hereafter used only for the transaction of legal business by the various courts, political meetings, and fire company meetings. It was also ordered that Mr Barrow put up four hitching racks, not to exceed in cost, $2.50 each.

On Tuesday of last week the Commissioners met as a Board of Education and appointed Rev. J. H. White, F. D. Jr. Messer and O. W. F. Doub School Examiners for the next year.

FIRE COMPANY.—The Fire Company met on Saturday evening, at the Commissioner's Hall, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Daniel T. Crouse, *Captain.*
Lewis Edward Butner, *1st Lieutenant.*
Albert Lewis Brietz, *2nd Lieutenant.*
Charles Leon Fisher, *Secretary.*
Charles Brietz, Jr., *Assistant Secretary.*
Harvey Sylvester Crist, *Engineer.*

All new members are requested to call on the Secretary and sign their names to the Constitution and By-Laws before the next parade.

The company parades every three months, and meetings will be held 2nd Saturdays of March and September.

THE SOCIABLE given by the Good Templars on Friday evening was a very pleasant occasion, and the participants all enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The young ladies looked their loviest and the young gentlemen used their best efforts to do the agreeable to the fair damsels present.

Winston was well represented on the occasion, and the most cordial feeling prevailed. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening. The refreshments were excellent and everything passed off as merry as a marriage bell. The only shadow of regret to be discerned on that long to be remembered evening, was visible in the countenances of all when the time for separation came.

THE BURGLAR ARRESTED.—We are pleased to state that the rogue who entered the Jewelry store of A. E. Welfare & Co., on the night of the 2nd inst., has been caught in Augusta, Ga., and is in the hands of the police of that city. The name of the thief is given as Thadeus Davis. There were several watches found on his person, answering the description of those taken from the above named store. Mayor Fogle left here on Monday to procure a requisition from Gov. Vance, on the Governor of Georgia, for the rendition of the thief, and was met on Tuesday, at Lexington, by Messrs. Jno. I. Nissen and A. E. Welfare, who accompanied him to Augusta.

We congratulate the firm upon the prospect of recovering at least the valuable portion of the stolen goods and the conviction of the thief.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Eden Public School closed last week. G. W. Snider teacher. Mr. Snider is a competent and satisfactory teacher.

Bailey's Public School closed on Saturday last. W. S. Fishel teacher, who has given general satisfaction.

The Broadbay Public School, under the charge of Mr. Samuel A. Hege closed last Saturday, 10th inst., by a public examination.—The pupils showed by the prompt answers to the questions put to them, that they had received careful training.

ANOTHER School Exhibition took place at Flat Rock School House, on last Saturday.—The arrangements were ample, and the scholars gave evidence of good training, industry and proficiency in their various studies, Mr. Griffith, of Kernersville, was the teacher, and gave general satisfaction. A large number of people were present.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, near Kernersville, on the 27th of February, by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. ROBERT A. DUGGINS to Miss SARAH LIZETTA FULLER.

Cabarrus county has fifty sassafras distilleries in operation making sassafras oil.

Slate to the value of $450,000 from the quarries in Maine, Vermont, New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania has been sent to Great Britain during 1876.

During January 4,567,035 pounds of beef, valued at $411,613, were exported from New York, including 1,796,000 pounds fresh beef, valued at $185,550, shipped in refrigerators to Great Britain.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

NEW PAPETRIES,

(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

NEW NOVELS,

Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE. March 15, 1877.

POOR GOODS

ARE EXPENSIVE

AT ANY PRICE.

BEST GOODS

ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

Scarcity of Money.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on, when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

NOTICE.

LITERARY HALL, March 6th, 1877.

THIS is to request all members, both active and honorary, of the Salem Literary Society, to bring all books entered to their names, in order that the catalogue may be revised.

As many books are still outstanding owing to the removal and resignation of members, it is made as a general request—that any person reading this, with a book belonging to the above Society, will have it promptly returned and receive the thanks of

WM. F. ORMSBY, Librarian, S. L. S. mc-10-3t.

Legislative Record,

giving the Acts passed at the session ending March, 1877, together with sketches of the Lives and Public Acts of the Members of both Houses, by R. A. Shotwell and Neth. Atkinson. For sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

March 15, 1877.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and genuine, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Call early, as they are selling fast.

SPRING GOODS, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

ever offered by any party in this market, and at prices to suit the times.

The same quality of Goods were not offered so cheap since the war.

The styles are beautiful and will suit all ages.

Come and see. J. L. FULKERSON

Salem, N. C., March. 1, 1877.

Tomb Stones. PERSONS WISHING TOMB STONES, BY EASTER, (which comes early this year, April 1,) will please apply at once, and get a neatly lettered stone at reduced prices. W. T. VOGLER.

Salem, Masch, 1, 1877. 9-3t

New Moravian Hymn Books,

IN ALL STYLES OF BINDING

AT BLUM'S BOOKSTORE, SALEM, N. C.

This Hymnal is a beautiful book, and will soon be in use in our churches.

Feb. 22, 1877.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE PLOWS

just received. Casting for every part of plows always on hand at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

Splendid Lot of Medium Calicoes and also CASSIMERE'S and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Received this day 50 Pieces of HAMBURG EDGINGS, and INSERTING. NEW and beautiful patterns at remarkably LOW PRICES.

Also a full assortment of materials for **Wax Flowers** at BUCKNER MERTER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 12th 1877.

Clover, Orchard Grass & Millet Seed just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.,** at the

BIG COFFEE POT.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wooden and IRON RAKES AT WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO. SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	12 to 12
Country,	11½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	65 to 70
Wheat,	$1 40 to 1 50
Oats,	00 to 65
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 50 to 4 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	50 to 60
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 50
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	11 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 50
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	50 to 50
Linseed,	1 15 to 1 25
Sweet,	1 25 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 60
" " 8d,	3 85
" " 6d,	4 10
" " 4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness,	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" Green,	5
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Pine Lumber,	1 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	95 to 1 00
Sheeting, A	8
" B	7½
" Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	7 00 to 10 00
Fancy smokers,	10 00 to 18 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 5 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF.	
Common	6 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
Old wrappers, common	15 00 to 20 00
" " good	25 00 to 30 00
" " Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" Extra	45 00 to 60 00

RICHMOND. Tobacco on the 12th ranged from $8 to $40. Wheat, $1 83. Corn, 52c.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

LEAK & WILSON,

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase. the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

pMrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to ease her friends and the public in future.

Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE, WINSTON.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed. I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N. C.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

NEW NOVELS,

PICTURES,

BOOKS,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

BOHEMIAN

GLASSWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GLASSWARE, selected from the stock which received the highest award at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

AT PHILADELPHIA,

CLEMENS RASCH, Manufacturer,

Ulrichsthal and Meistersdorf,

Bohemia.

These goods together with some other Fancy Wares and LADIES FINE WORK BASKETS, &c., will be kept on sale at my residence 2 doors below the Bank, Main Street, Salem, N. C.

The public is cordially invited to call and examine.

J. L. FULKERSON.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem

BOOK STORE.

LETTER PAPER.

Just received a good lot of 8, 10 and 12 pound Letter Paper. Good finish and excellent quality. Sold by the quire, half quire and ream upon reasonable terms, at the Salem Bookstore.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	4.55 a m.
" Airline Junction	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.36 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.28 p. m.
" Dundee	12.46 "
" Burkeville	5.05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7.43 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.50 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.46 "
" Dundee	2.59 p. m.
" Danville	2.50 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	8.15 "
" Air Line Junction	10.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.37 "

GOING EAST.

L've Greensboro,	10.05 A. M.	Arr.	5.25 P. M.
" Co. Shops,	11.21 "	L've.	4.15 "
" Raleigh.	2.41 "	"	12.30 "
Arr. Goldsboro,	5.15 "	L've.	10.10 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

MAIL.

Leave Greensboro,	5 50 p m
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Poetry.

FEEDING THE BIRDS.

BY JOHN HENRY BONER.

When I awoke the ground was white—
It had been snowing all the night—
And looking through the frosted pane,
On which a crescent drift was lain,
I saw two little sparrows brown
Half hid in twigs of tatterred down.

The Winter had been cold and hard,
And ice had covered street and yard
For many days, and these poor things
With ruffled breasts and nestling wings
Perched in the icy twigs had found
No food upon the frozen ground;
And now, no doubt, they thought with fear
That 'twould be Winter all the year.
For while they slept the snow had swirled
Through silent hours of the night,
And left them but a marble world
O'er which to chirp in cheerless flight.

"Ah golden little vanity,"
I said to the canary swinging
In gilded cage and blithely singing,
"You'd lose your frolicsome insanity
And be a very sober bird
Had you no food, no fire to glow,
Like those poor sparrows in the snow,
Your song would hardly then be heard.

And saying this, I took the seed
Of rape and hemp from Folly's cage—
At which his little soul of greed
Protested with terrific rage—
And with a liberal hand I cast
The food upon the wintry blast.

The twigs let fall a flaky shower,
And never was a Summer bower
More vocal with the twittered glee
Of birds, than was the icy tree,
They saw the seeds. But what did they?
One, then the other flew away.

Vexed at the silly things to spurn
The food that they must surely need,
Sighing, I was about to turn,
Thinking that I would no more heed
Sweet pity's voice—that Nature knew
Better than I did what to do
For her poor children—when my ear
Caught sounds of chirp and flutter near.
Looking again, I saw below
A flock of sparrows on the snow.

Here was a lesson sweetly taught
By nature (loveliest of teachers),
The two poor sparrows that I thought
Such very silly little creatures,
Had flown to tell their mates where they
Might find a feast that snowy day;
And down they came from trees and eaves
And soon the snow, all tracks and trails,
Was full of pert sky-tilted tails.

Humorous.

Conundrums, New and Old.

I am a word of three syllables. My first expresses a company; my second renounces company; my third call a company together; my whole entertains a company. What is it?—Co-num-drum.

What is the difference between a student of history seeking the prize and an Arab?—One gets up the dates to carry off the palm; the other gets up the palm to carry off the dates.

What is the difference between an idea and a notion?—One is a conception of the mind; the other is a vast expanse of water (an ocean)

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and a jet of water?—One is heir to the throne; the other is thrown to the air.

What is the difference between Newport and Saratoga?—In the one place you go into the water; in the other water goes into you.

When does love become a pitched battle?—When it comes to an engagement.

Why is a beefsteak like a locomotive on a long journey?—It is not of much account without it's tender.

What does a captain do at sea when he gets out of fresh eggs?—He lays to.

What is that by losing an eye has nothing but a nose left?—A noise.

What is it which, if you take away all its letters, remains the same?—A postman.

What is it which, the more it is cut, the longer it grows?—A ditch.

What is that which, though always invisible, is never out of sight?—The letter I.

What is the only pain of which every one makes light?—A window pane.

Why is chess a more moral game than cards?—In chess you have two bishops; in cards four knaves.

When Apollo dipped the god Pan into the sea, what did he come out?—A dripping-pan.

Why is a man looking for the philosopher's stone like Neptune?—Because he is seeking (sea-king) what never was.

What is the difference between Noah's ark and an archbishop?—One was a high ark and the other is a hierarch (higher ark.)

Why is a novel-writer the most peculiar of animals?—Because his tail comes out of his head.

Why is four quart measure like a lady's side-saddle?—Because it just holds a gal on (gallon.)

Why is the first chicken in a brood like the foremast of a ship?—Because it comes just before the main hatch.

Why is paper money more valuable than gold?—When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it still in creases.

When does a five-franc piece lose all its value?—When compared with a dollar it is worthless.

What metamorphosis does a laundress undergo during the night?—She goes to bed a washerwoman and in the morning gets up fine linen.

Why are washerwomen unreasonable?—They expect to have soft water when it rains hard.

Agricultural.

Potatoes—Their Relative Merits.

Let me say, in the first place, that I have not found a potato without some fault. The Snow-flake and Early Ohio come the nearest to the mark of any that I have tested.

The Snow-flake has two faults. One is, it is liable to rot on low, wet soil. The other is, there are some small ones always. In the hill, in yield, shape and quality, there is no need of improvement. Its keeping qualities are all that can be desired; it is in fine condition when new ones come in, and its rich flavor is very remarkable.

The Early Ohio is the earliest potato that I have ever grown, except the Alpha, and is fully as early as that variety, being from ten to fifteen days earlier than the Early Rose. It grows to a large size with no small ones, and is the earliest potato dug I ever grew. The quality is equal, if not superior, to the Peachblow, and will keep equally with that variety. In fact, it is the only very early potato I have found that is a late keeper; but it has the one fault of being liable to rot in very hot weather, but not so liable to rot as the Snow-flake.

The Alpha is a splendid early variety, well shaped, with good color, of an excellent quality; but it is a light cropper, although it is perfectly hardy.

The Ruby is of fine size, of fair shape, with a beautiful color, and it is unsurpassed as a cropper. It is entirely healthy. With the cooking of the Early Rose and the Peachblow combined, it will be preferred by many to any other.

The Burbank Seedling, with a single exception, is perfection. It grows almost too long. It is a large cropper, with no small ones. It is very white, with white flesh. It is entirely healthy, it cooks dry, and the flavor is all that can be desired.

There are others that have good points, but I cannot fully recommend them. Another season's trial may develop qualities that were not recognized the present year. I planted 300 varieties on the same kind of soil, with the same cultivation, and carefully cooked them in the same manner, arriving at the above conclusion. —J. L. PERKINS, in the New York *World*.

Poultry Management.

The following remarks on poultry management were made by a prominent poultry breeder at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

All breeds will pay if they are well cared for. One should keep such as he likes, then he will be likely to keep them well and make them productive and profitable. It is better to keep but one variety, as few men are competent to fully understand and satisfy the varying wants of many breeds. The three breeds which he considered best are the Light Brahmas, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. If chickens are to be the chief source of income, Light Brahmas will succeed best. They will be fit for broilers at a very early age, excellent roasters at six or eight months, and juicy and tender at a year old.

Mongrel fowls will pay if well treated, but thoroughbreds will pay better. If all farmers would keep distinct breeds, and would save the best each year and kill the inferior ones, the standard throughout the country would be raised. Twelve good hens may be made to pay a profit equal to that of one cow.

Fowls often do well when colonized with cattle at pasture, and a dry knoll may be excavated for a home for them. A wooden roof should be built over a stone foundation. Farmers might average 250 fowls if all such places were made available. Boys should be encouraged to breed and care for the chickens. It will afford them good schooling and they will learn lessons that will be of great use to them when they come to the breeding of animals; for the same laws are applicable to both.

Our Dairy Interests.

At the meeting of the Western Reserve Dairymen's Association, held recently at Garrettsville, Ohio, Mr. Sherman Tracey, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address, in which he furnished some interesting statistics concerning the dairy products of the United States. He stated that in 1875 there were in this country about 10,000,000 milch cows, which at $45 per head represented a capital of $450,000,000.—In the same year there were manufactured 203,662,382 lbs. of cheese. 625,191,219 lbs. of butter and 325,500,599 gallons of milk were sold. Besides this an enormous quantity of milk was consumed in families, of which no account can be taken, but evidently four times the quantity noted as sold, which would make the total quantity consumed and sold 1,302,396 gallons. This would make the probable yearly yield of the cow in butter, cheese, etc., as follows: Cheese, 203,669,384 lbs., at 12 cents per pound, $24,440,326; butter, 625,191,219 lbs., at 22 cents per lb., $137,542,068; milk, 1,302,002,396 gallons, at 8 cents per gallon, $104,160,191, and 9,000,000 calves, at $1 per head, $9,000,000. Total, $275,142,585, as the annual product of our dairy interest.

The value of the agricultural productions of California last year is estimated at $70,000,000, the gold yield at $20,000,000. Isaac Friedlander, the grain king of San Francisco, sold from his farm last season 18,000 tons of wheat, for which he received $648,000 in gold.

LAND.

Any one having land for sale in Forsyth or the adjoining counties would do well to correspond with the undersigned. State particulars as to location, nature of wood-growths, &c., and whether the land contains mica.

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L. V. BLUM, *Executor*.
Salem, N. C., May 30, 1876.—3m.

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When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched high water-mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated) by writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

FOREIGN TRAVEL,

we have "A Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Summerings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "One of My Windows at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

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whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

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Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science" by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL,

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory" in the November number; "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are, "The British Workingman's Home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha'penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different subject. The subject of

Household and Home Decoration

will have a prominent place, while the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. Welford.

The pages of the magazine will be open, as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of all themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and especially to the freshest thoughts of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

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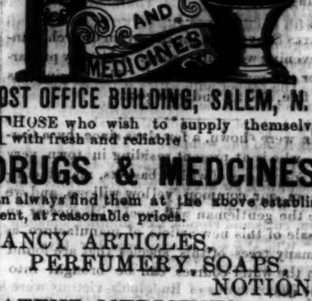

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